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Let Parliament Apply for an Enabling Act

An Editorial on the Wheat Board by H. W. Wood

The Conventions of the three Prairie Provinces and the Canadian Council of Agriculture asked for the re-establishment of the 1919 Wheat Board. It was asked for as a temporary measure to give some degree of relief to present agricultural distress. The Government did not take the responsibility of deciding for or against the measure, but it was turned over to the law officers of the Crown, who expressed the opinion that it was beyond the powers of Parliament to re-establish the Board.

This was the opinion of the lawyers. We knew all the time that the Board's strict conformity to constitutional technicalities was questionable. The same can be said of many acts now in force, including the Canada Grain Act. If the Government had decided the case on its merits and given us the Wheat Board accordingly, the probabilities are that the temporary necessity would have been met before its constitutionality was questioned.

It is a clear case of sacrificing the interests of the people and the welfare of the country to inflexible technicalities. Figuratively it is a case of using a pitchfork—a useful tool—to stab your neighbor. If it is a crime to permit the operation of a law which might be questioned on constitutional grounds, the Government is committing a criminal offense in permitting the Canada Grain Act to continue in operation.

Besides, there has been no decision, but only an opinion, as to the constitutionality of re-establishing the Board. Lawyers, and even Supreme Court judges, frequently differ on such matters. The Supreme Court might render a decision different to the advice given to the Government. The Privy Council, in turn, might differ with the Supreme Court. In the case of the Grain Inquiry Board, the initial court decided that the Board was ultra vires, while the Supreme Court decided differently.

After all, most of these things, in the final analysis, are matters of opinion. The important question before us in this time of great agricultural distress is whether we are going to get relief in a practical way, or be bound hand and foot with the red tape of legal technicalities.

Constitutions are, or should be, made to protect human rights and social well-being, but it is impossible to frame a fixed set of principles in detail that will cover all cases and be adequate to meet all emergencies. On the assumption that a constitution is fixed, unchangeable and inviolable, it is sometimes conveniently assumed that the interest of the people must be twisted, bent or broken to fit unyielding, cast-iron, technical details, that were never intended to serve so unholy a purpose.

In the case in hand, if as much zeal were displayed in fearlessly meeting a situation in the most practical way as there has been in pressing for a technical decision, it is probable that an enabling act of the Imperial Parliament could be obtained in ample time to permit the Wheat Board to function in the sale of the 1922 crop. In fact, it is safe to assume that any reasonable request for a special act that might be asked for by the Canadian Parliament would be granted immediately by the Imperial Parliament as a matter of course, as that Parliament is not disposed to stand in the way of any reforms desired by and in the best interests of the Dominions. The essential autonomy of Canada would be respected. No general amendment of the British North America Act would be called for in this instance, but merely a special enabling act of the Imperial Parliament to meet an emergency.

That the Opposition not only are not opposed to the idea of seeking enabling legislation from the Imperial Parliament, if such legislation is necessary to place the regulation of the grain trade under the control of the Dominion Parliament, but would be willing to co-operate to that end, was made very clear by the Conservative leader, Mr. Meighen, in his address against reference to the Supreme Court, as the following quotation from his speech will plainly show:

> "Let it be remembered that there has been expressed some doubt as to the power of this Parliament in regard to the entire handling of the grain trade. We may be in some danger there even as we sit now. But the fact is this, the grain trade has become of such a character, it is so inter-provincial, it is so broadly Canadian, that whatever may be the constitution of this country, that trade must be under the control of legislation enacted by this Parliament—under the control of Federal authority. And if there is successful attack that goes to the root of our power in this matter, I for one would be prepared to support legislation which would address the Imperial Parliament in terms requesting an enabling amendment to our constitution."

Mr. Meighen went on to make clear that he was not speaking either for or against the Wheat Board, but simply asking that it be dealt with on its merits.

Why was this action not taken, not only in order to clear the way for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, if in the opinion of Parliament conditions would justify it, but also to remove the doubt in regard to the constitutionality of the Canada Grain Act?

Assuming that the Agricultural Committee should still decide that conditions justify it in asking for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, it would seem that a practical way to proceed would be as to report to Parliament. Then Parliament could pass the necessary legislation, and in order to clear away all obstacles, petition the Imperial Parliament to pass an enabling act to bring this legislation into force.

Should this petition be granted the Wheat Board could begin operations in time to handle the crop of 1922. Should the petition be refused, we will then know definitely that we cannot hope to re-establish the Wheat Board through Federal legislation, and that the only authority through which a Board can be established is that of the Provincial Legislatures.

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Vol. I. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 1, 1922 No. 5

The Problem of Road Building in Alberta

BY HON. ALEX. ROSS

There is no more interesting and important subject to write about at this time than road building; interesting because the problems arising out of road construction are many and diversified—important because we have now reached a stage of development when good roads are an urgent necessity.

The cry for good roads has in the last few years assumed national importance owing to the fact that motor driven vehicles are now playing such an important part in our social and economic life. The automobile knows no boundary line. Consequently, we have many urgent pleas for national and interprovincial highways designed to meet commercial and tourist needs.

The Greater Need

While realizing the value of such highways to the Province our desire to meet the needs should not obscure what ought to be regarded as a greater need, that of providing roads for settlers to enable them economically to market their produce. Agriculture being the basic industry of the Province, the industry from which we derive the major portion of our wealth, we must, therefore, consider the need of this industry as of primary importance. During the last few years there has been a tendency to ignore that fact, a condition brought about by the enactment of The Canada Highways Act of 1919. The Canada Highways Act evidently was designed to encourage the Provinces to build roads of a national and interprovincial character rather than to supply a local need. This may have been a desirable object, and practicable in older settled Provinces where the local needs were already met, but not so practicable in the Western Provinces, where the pioneer is still in need of roads over which to transport his produce to a market.

As the Province is being urged to take advantage of the grants made under the Canada Highways Act it may be of some interest to your readers to know under what conditions these grants are given. The act reads "for the purpose of constructing and improving highways in Canada the Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada of the sum of $20,000,000 during the period of five years from the First day of April, 1919. Grants shall be allotted and paid to the respective Provinces in proportion to the population of the said Provinces, as determined by the latest Federal census for each Province. The amount available for Alberta is $1,477,810.00 to be paid on progress estimates equivalent to 40 per cent of the cost of the work done.

Conditions Accepted by Late Government

The conditions under which grants are made are that "Any highway for which aid is granted shall be constructed or improved, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of an agreement, to be made by the Minister with the Government of the Province." Each Province is expected to file a project plan showing the route and quality of the roads they desire to build in order to participate in the grant. The Alberta Government filed a general route map with a program and specifications, which were approved of by the Federal Government, May 15th, 1920, but no agreement was ever entered into between the two parties. Alberta has, therefore, not made a serious attempt to earn the grant under the Federal Highways Act other than to file a route map and specifications. The route map filed by the last Government on which they contemplated earning the grant was on a system of highways designed to meet commercial and tourist traffic, rather than a system of essential market roads. These route maps have been accepted by the Federal Government, so we are, therefore, obligated to continue that program initiated by our predecessors or ask permission to withdraw it and submit a new scheme entirely.

HON. ALEX. ROSS

Minister of Public Works in the Alberta Government. Mr. Ross is one of the Labor Members from the City of Calgary.

Is Outlay Warranted?

Were we to complete the program which we inherited it would mean an expenditure of three million dollars on highways that are not considered by the farmer to be so important as market roads. There are 1,565 miles of partly constructed highways which would cost $1,050 per mile to bring it up to the specifications submitted by our predecessors, and 890 miles of new road at an average cost of $2,100 per mile. Our problem now is, are we warranted in expending all that money on main highways and neglecting market roads because obviously both cannot be done on such an extensive scale without serious objections from the taxpayers? There are 166,000 miles of road allowance in those parts of the Province already settled, thousands of miles of which the pioneer is anxiously waiting for us to help him to make passable. Are we therefore justified in spending $1,000,000 per year on highways already fairly passable?

A Financial Question

Fundamentally it is a financial question, as our funds are limited and we

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The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

> The article by the U.F.A. members published on this page deals with the progress of legislation up to the Easter recess. Later developments, concerning the Wheat Board and other important matters, are discussed elsewhere in this issue.

The House continues to hear frequently of the Oriental peril in British Columbia. The British Columbia members are a unit on this question and if they do not impress the House with the seriousness of the situation, it will not be because of silence on their part. Among the coast members is a tall, stoop-shouldered, emaciated gentleman, named Neill, who has the ability to convulse the House almost every time he takes the floor. His dry humor is a delight, the more so as the gentleman himself appears to be absolutely unconscious of it. Indeed, the more the House laughs at the curious twists he gives incidents and explanations, the more tiredly gloomy he becomes.

The Maritimers Fraternize

From the other coast also comes a group of various political faiths, all united on one question, that of giving back to the Maritime Provinces their beloved Intercolonial Railway.

It was curious to see a tall Conservative, in the midst of a debate, cross the Chamber, come to anchor at the desk of a life long Liberal, and a redoubtable champion of the rights of the Maritime Provinces in this matter, confer with him and give him what evidently was a coaching on the question.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure) advocating the electrification of the Canadian Northern system, evoked considerable discussion, and received a good hearing.

We from the West were handicapped at first by our lack of knowledge of the French language, in which Mr. Marcil spoke. Soon, however, that champion of public ownership of railways, "Daddy" Maclean, speaking from the Conservative benches, delighted the House with his fund of knowledge on the subject of public ownership and indicated that he was willing to pin his hope of redeeming the National System from its present bankrupt condition on the speedy electrification of it.

Water Power and Public Ownership

Listening to the debate, one could not but be impressed with the possibilities that lie in the development of the great water power going to waste at this time, not only in the East, but throughout even the Prairie Provinces. It would be well to consider the development of this great source of energy from a public ownership point of view, rather than to contemplate their alienation to private exploitation. This question deserves earnest consideration.

It was discovered on the introduction of Mr. Woodsworth's "Labor Bill" for second reading that the Military Service Act, which the Bill sought to repeal, had exhausted itself and had become nonexistent long before. In the discussion thereon, however, Mr. Lapointe unhappily took a little political dig at the opposition, bringing a quick retort from Mr. Meighen, and precipitated the House into one of those frequent periods of turbulent political innuendo and recrimination, out of which, on this occasion, Quebec arose victorious.

Duncan Marshall's Appointment

The civil estimates of the Department of Agriculture were introduced on the evening of April 3rd, and much to the surprise of the Alberta members, Mr. Meighen straightway viciously attacked the appointment of Mr. Duncan Marshall to a post described as being unnecessary and wholly against the provisions and spirit of the Civil Service Act. Mr. Crerar elicited the information that the position was only a temporary appointment, and was expected to last somewhere about six months.

Mr. Marshall, it seems, is to continue to trot the Globe. He has but returned from Florida, where he is stated to have done some work in connection with immigration. On this point Mr. Meighen waxed sarcastic, asking the minister to make a note of any immigrant that arrives from Florida, and to let him know. It is now planned to send Mr. Marshall to the Argentine, Brazil, Chili and even Patagonia, presumably to look into the markets for pure bred cattle. In answer to a question by an Alberta member, Mr. Motherwell explained that his reason for appointing Mr. Marshall, and not one of the experienced Civil Servants, was, that not one of them was available at the time, owing to the pressure of public business.

Considerable criticism of the experimental farms was expressed; one member referring to the one at Ottawa as a "show place" devoted to pretty grounds and flower gardens. The grants of money to agricultural exhibitions is to be reduced by at least 20 per cent and possibly by 50 per cent.

New Department of Defence

The discussion on Mr. Graham's resolution (Minister of Militia and Defence) looking to the consolidation of the various Departments of Militia, Naval, Air, etc., under one Department of Defence, was not contentious and received the support of the Progressives insofar as it aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing expenses.

It was generally recommended, however, that the R.C.M.P. be not placed under this Department, but left under the Department of Justice, and when Mr. Graham again reported the Bill he himself moved that the wording of the latter be altered so as to exclude the police from the operations of the Bill. This met with very general approval although one member advised doing away with the R.C.M.P. altogether.

Whenever an opportunity arises the House continues the discussion on civil estimates. In this discussion the Progressives find themselves for the most part handicapped by two considerations:

First, a lack of detailed knowledge of the requirements of the various departments; and

Second, the fact that many of the Ministers, who are new to their departments, have not had a fair opportunity to bring about better and more efficient conditions therein, thus rendering unfair any general criticism at this time.

Mr. Meighen and the Conservatives have no such qualms. They daily sail into any and all of the Ministers, except that wonderful old man, Mr. Fielding, who got his estimates through without discussion, and, indeed, the official opposition appear to take particular delight in picking out all the new and nervous Ministers and embarrassing them as far as may be possible. There is, however, something of value in this type of criticism insofar as it serves to teach us much that we wish to learn of the costs of civil administration.

A Plea for Special Privilege

On April 5th, Mr. Logan, the handsome giant from the Maritime Provinces, with a thick cord on his eyeglasses, introduced a resolution asking that all goods under the British Preferential Tariff coming into Canada, must come by a Canadian port. It was evident from the outset that the resolution was of a narrow and provincial character and asked for a form of special privilege which would have been a source of loss to the Dominion. Mr. Logan used the flag to some extent, but the whole presentation was torn to pieces by Mr. Crerar and Mr. Evans, and the resolution was withdrawn.

Those who looked for a short, dull session, are probably already feeling disappointed. There have been but few dull moments and a general air of watchful preparedness pervades the House at all times. The work is accumulating to such a degree that one member was heard to remark recently that if justice were to be done to all the business before Parliament, it would be necessary to sit the year round.

House of Secrets and Whisperings

This is a House of secrets and whisperings and rumors. One prevailing rumor at this time is that the Liberal Government would welcome an election, because of the impossibility, from a party point of view, of its present situation, and the belief that a general election would return the Liberals with considerably increased strength. This is discounted as being a rumor with a purpose, as it is hard to find the purpose, other than the obvious one.

Mr. King, in reply to Mr. Meighen the other day, said that the redistribution might well stand until the next session. This does not please many of the Progressives and one of them has placed on the order paper a resolution asking for redistribution at this session. There is no doubt that this demand will be a popular one, especially in the West. It will be interesting to observe how Mr. King will meet it.

Another matter that has been receiving some attention is that of liquor importation. The Government has the question under consideration, but has not arrived at a final decision. It is, however, fairly well understood that no steps will be taken at this session to alter the present regulations.

During the discussion on the Experimental Farms estimates, a strong effort

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The Elimination of Cream Buying Stations and the Future of Dairying

By the Publicity Commissioner for the Alberta Government

> At the request of "The U.F.A." the official statement published on this page has been prepared by the Publicity Commissioner for the Alberta Government. When the cream buying stations were abolished at the recent session, important differences of opinion were evident among farmers and their representatives in the Legislature, and letters for and against the policy adopted have since been received. In order that the aims of the Department of Agriculture may be fully understood this official explanation is published. Should it be subject to criticism, "The U.F.A." will arrange to publish a further article, setting forth the views of farmers who remain opposed to the abolition of the stations.

Recovery and retention of quality markets for Alberta butter is one of the chief problems engaging the attention of the Provincial Agricultural Department at the present time, and special efforts are being made in that direction. This is the main object in view in the elimination of the cream buying stations in the Province, which is provided for in the amendments to the Dairymen's Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

The Department of Agriculture, and the members of the Legislature who supported this move, recognized that it is what might be considered a radical step, but they are convinced from data in possession of the Department, that it is a step in the right direction and that it will accomplish the results desired.

The Object Sought

The great object sought in the elimination of the cream stations is to clear the channel, to straighten out the line, between the producer of quality cream, and the market for quality butter. In other words, it seeks to establish conditions under which the farmer who takes the trouble to put the quality into his cream—and certainly no one else can put it there—will get the full benefit of his efforts by reaching the best markets available and getting the price for his product that he is entitled to.

This will be accomplished, the Department believes, by the elimination of the cream buying stations, which will result in the shipment of cream direct to creameries, and by the establishment of a system of government grading at the central points.

May Have Shipping Agents

The question immediately arises as to how the farmer is to have assurance that his cream will be properly looked after at local points, now that the cream buying stations are done away with.

The officials of the Agricultural Department declare that there is nothing in the new provisions of the act to prevent farmers or creameries from maintaining some one at local points to look after cream shipments, to care for them and keep them in proper condition. This statement has been issued after consultation with the Attorney-General's Department. The officials of this Department declare their interpretation of "cream stations" under the old provision, to be, in the spirit of the act, stations for the weighing, sampling, grading and testing of cream, and that they recognize nothing in the new provisions which will prevent the farmers, either co-operatively, or individually, or the creameries themselves, from maintaining agents at local points to look after the shipments.

Estimate Large Direct Saving

The big question, of course, is as to how the elimination of the cream buying stations is going to help the industry and raise the standard of the product. In the first place, it is estimated that the direct saving to the industry will alone constitute a very large item. It has been stated that the old system of cream buying stations cost the industry $250,000 annually. The new system of restricted service at local points which will be permitted under the amendments, should not cost more than $50,000, it is estimated. In addition to this, the Legislature has voted $40,000 for Government grading. This would make a total under the new system of $90,000, or approximately $100,000. If these figures are eventually borne out, it would result in a direct saving of $150,000 a year.

Furthermore, the improvement in quality under the new system should result, the dairy commissioner confidently believes, in increased revenue of $150,000 in the first year. This improvement would increase and be cumulative from year to year, increasing the amount of revenue to the industry and resulting in the securing and holding of quality markets for Alberta butter.

Now, how is this improvement in quality going to be brought about? If the new system establishes conditions under which the producer of quality cream has some guarantee that he is going to reach the best markets and get the best possible price, this surely is going to lend encouragement to the production of quality cream. If the farmer realizes that there is no way under the new system that he can get the long price unless he puts the quality into his product—as has been said before, no one can put it there but himself—then he is going to see that the cream he ships out is going to be of the best quality he can produce.

With the uniform and proper application of the grading principle at the creameries, the producer, in the marketing of his cream, has access to and a direct choice of three distinct markets, as expressed through the three standard grades of cream, and the differential price paid by the creamery operator on butterfat in each grade of cream. During the past year, this price differential established by the creameries amounted to three cents per pound of butterfat. This same differential is being paid at the present time; in other words when the price for butterfat in special grade cream is 33 cents per pound, the price per pound of butterfat in firsts is 30 cents, and in seconds 27 cents. Hence each individual cream buyer gives the producer his choice of three distinct markets.

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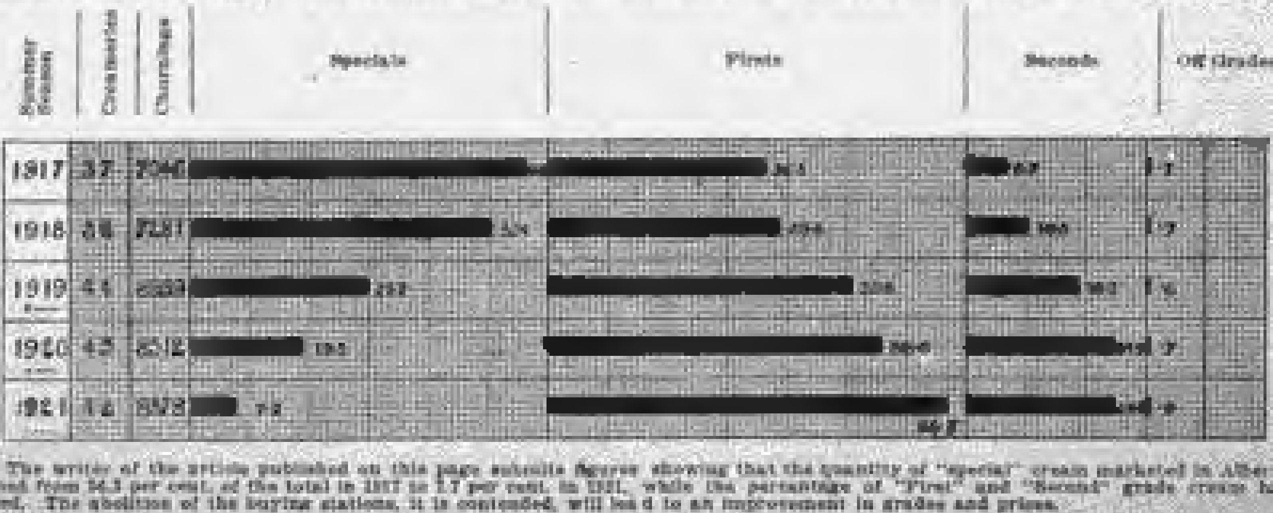
Chart Showing Deterioration of Grade in Alberta Butter Since 1917



The writer of the article published on this page submits figures showing that the quantity of "special" cream marketed in Alberta has declined from 54.5 per cent. of the total in 1917 to 7.7 per cent. in 1921, while the percentage of "First" and "Second" grade cream has increased. The abolition of the buying stations, it is contended, will lead to an improvement in grades and prices.

The History of Agriculture

By ERNEST A. HOWES, B.Sc.

CHAPTER TWO

The Story of a Greek Farmer

About twenty-three hundred years ago the Spartans gave to a certain Athenian soldier of fortune a grant of land for services rendered. His name was Xenophon, and what we know of him up to the time he took over his farm may be told in a few words.

A staff officer with Cyrus in the disastrous expedition with Persia, he became famous for his brilliant extrication of the army from a dangerous situation. His own people, the Athenians, disowned him because of his association with the Spartans, but the latter rewarded him as just mentioned. We know that he brought to his farming operations a trained mind (for he was an early friend and associate of Socrates), a fair knowledge of standard farm operations, a special knowledge of horses and dogs, and an intense love for outdoor life. So he became a noted farmer of his day, an authority on things agricultural. Not content with being a good farmer, he put in writing the results of his experience, and the story of his ideals and a study of what this old philosopher has to offer may be timely, even in our day and generation.

Since it is not always for the purpose of technical information that we read what Xenophon has written, it is not uninteresting to note his homely method of recording experiences and practices familiar to all of us. Here is an example:

"Always mow with the wind at your back, for it is annoying both to the eyes and the hands to reap in the face of the stalks and ears."

Practical Value of Writings

It must be recognized, however, that a study of the writings of this old Greek farmer is not without its practical value as well. A well-known authority on scientific agriculture in our day has written:

"I fear that the up-to-date farmer—especially if he have a smattering of the sciences and can talk with some degree of near-correctness about nitrates, and phosphates, and bacteria—has little respect for the classics, and would regard it as the sheerest waste of time to dig into the musty pages of these world-old authorities. And yet he might do so to advantage. Not one farmer in ten thousand knows as much about a horse as Xenophon did."

Very well, let us consider his hobby first—no pun is intended.

I wonder if any of us now alive know some man—a friend, perhaps—who, so his neighbors say, keeps more horses than he needs, and who works overtime framing excuses to explain away the weakness. If such there be, he must perforce feel a sympathetic interest in Xenophon's excuses for keeping a superfluity in the way of horses and dogs—did we mention that he had a weakness for dogs, too?

"Again farming offers the greatest convenience for keeping horses, and it also affords some incitement to exertion in hunting over the land, supplying facilities for the keeping of dogs and supporting beasts of game. The horses and dogs, moreover, which are kept by farming, benefit the farm in return, the horse by carrying his master early in the morning to the scene of his labors and furnishing him the means of returning late; the dogs by preventing wild beasts from destroying the fruits of the earth and the cattle, and by affording security, even in the most solitary places."

Xenophon must have homesteaded. Here is another statement in evidence of his love for the horse:

"It is upon horses that gods and heroes are painted riding; and men who are able to manage them skilfully are regarded as deserving of admiration. So extremely beautiful and admirable and noble a sight is a horse that bears himself superbly, that he fills the gaze of all who see him, both young and old. No one, indeed, leaves him or is tired of contemplating him so long as he continues to display his magnificent attitudes."

Xenophon's Treatises

Xenophon's two treatises, "The General of Horse" and "The Art of Horsemanship," are among the best ever written on the subject, and many parts of them would pass in a scientific journal of today. Indeed, present day veterinarians are not slow to acknowledge his influence in the lore of their profession. Have you ever listened to an exposition upon the points of a horse? Did not the lecturer always begin with the feet? Very well, listen to what this authority wrote in the oldest extant work on the subject in any language:

"The first things which I say you ought to look at are his feet. Just as a house would be good for nothing if it were very handsome above but lacked the proper foundations, so, too, a war-horse, even if all his other points were fine, would yet be good for nothing if he had bad feet; for he could not use a single one of his fine points. The feet should first be tested by examining the horn; thick horn is a much better mark of good feet than thin. Again, one should not fail to note whether the hoofs at toe and heel come up high or low. High ones keep what is called the *frog* well off the ground, while horses with low hoofs walk with the hardest and softest part of the foot at once, like knock-kneed men. . . . . . A hollow hoof resounds like a cymbal when it strikes the ground. The bones above the hoofs and above the fetlocks should not be very straight up and down like the goats, for if they have no spring they jar the rider and such legs are apt to get inflamed."

How is that for an exposition upon shape and soundness of hoof and slope of pastern? And so on through his books, he tells all the points of a horse; how to break a colt; how to buy a horse; of stabling and exercise; of grooming and riding and of handling horses of different temperament.

Agriculture on Lofty Plane

However, it is not as a horseman, great as he is, that Xenophon chiefly merits our earnest consideration. It is because he puts agriculture upon a lofty plane that we cannot afford to overlook his message down through the ages. Idealist he may have been, but he strove to carry his ideals into his practice, and that is the best the greatest among us can hope for. He says of agriculture that it is "the most fitting employment for men of honorable birth," and when we reflect what "birth" meant in his day we are at no loss to realize that he placed agriculture above all professions, even war, and he was no second-rater when it came to fighting either. Can we profit by a consideration of his ideal? Surely we can, when many of us have lived during the period when "farmer" was synonymous in the minds of many with "rube" and "hayseed." But, you say, that day is past. Perhaps it is to a great extent, but granting this, let us still see if there is not a lesson for us to-day.

Why the Basic Industry

What was the source of Xenophon's pride in agriculture? Let him speak for himself:

"When agriculture flourishes all other pursuits are in full vigor; but when the ground is forced to lie barren, other occupations are almost stopped, as well by land as by sea."

There is a lesson here for more than the farmer. Then he goes on to show that agriculture calls for men of industry:

"Agriculture is an art that renders those who understand it rich, but leaves those who do not understand it, however much they may labor in it, to live in poverty."

However, his great pride in agriculture proceeds from a sense of the value of the great outdoors as the fitting home for a man and his family:

"It is less creditable for a man to remain in the house than to attend to things out of doors. The pursuit of agriculture is at once a means of enjoyment and of increasing resources; and it is also an exercise for the body, such as to strengthen it for discharging the duties that become a man of honorable birth. For, though it offers blessings in the greatest plenty, it does not permit us to take them in idleness, but requires us to accustom ourselves to endure the colds of winter and the heats of summer; to those whom it exercises in manual labor it gives an increase of strength; and in such as only oversee the cultivation of it, it produces a manly vigor by requiring them to rise early in the morning and forcing them to move about with activity. . . . . . . Health is a surer attendant on a man when, after he has taken sufficient to eat, he works it off by proper exercise."

We believe that he wrote this last for his boys—he raised two fine lads, popularly known as "the Great Twin Brethren." The elder died gloriously at the battle of Mantinea—his father's only comment was "I knew that I begat him mortal." Xenophon lived to be a very old man and to see a fine grandson, named after him who died, grow to young manhood.

Xenophon was proud of farming because it is the father of all human activities, because it challenges the best intellects, and because it offers the most wholesome environment for the maintenance of health and the proper development of the mind and body of the child. Is our pride based on the same foundation? Is it worth our while to try to learn from this old farmer-philosopher? Well, "if you know a better 'ole, go to it."

Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

In the introduction to this series of articles "The U.F.A." quoted the opinion expressed by Professor Cassel at the Brussels Economic Conference of 1920, that the policy of deflation then proposed by financial men would result in an economic breakdown and entail intense suffering in the countries which might adopt it. The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government, in discussing the causes of industrial depression, declared that under prevailing conditions, "We take the first step towards inflation when a bank makes a loan or advance. Monetary deflation by methods which do not touch the causes that have produced the inflation must lead to great disaster. Great business depression and unemployment will ensue." The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, a widely read American trade journal, estimates that the policy of deflation pursued by United States bankers, resulting in serious agricultural depression, also caused the discharge of 5,000,000 workmen, and the loss of $25,000,000,000, a sum much in excess of the whole cost of the war incurred by the United States Government. The writers quoted on this page propose financial reforms which would, they contend, eliminate the evils both of inflation and deflation.

PART FIVE

Country Not Poorer But Wealthier Since the War

In illustration of his thesis that distribution and not production is the weak point in our economic arrangement, Mr. Kitson declares that it is entirely contrary to the fact for the people of Great Britain to say that "we emerged from the war far less wealthy than when we entered it." His contention, if justified, must apply with even greater force to Canada. He quoted a well-known statistician, Mr. Edgar Crammond, whose statements have been corroborated by the "Times Engineering Supplement," in disproof of this statement. "The capital productive resources of Great Britain," says Mr. Crammond, "were fifty per cent. greater in 1919 than in 1914," the stimulation of invention and efficiency in productive process during the war being largely responsible for this increase in capital resources. Great Britain, therefore, was far wealthier in productive ability and facilities at the end of the war than at the beginning. "It only required a comparatively short period," Mr. Kitson says, "possibly ten years of this prosperity which had then started to enable her to rid herself entirely of her national debt." Since the bulk of the national debt was owing to citizens of the country in which the debt was incurred, this indebtedness "could not be regarded altogether as a sign of impoverishment."

Declare Evil Lies in Present Control of Credit System

Before proceeding to consider the concrete proposals of Major Douglas, it will be necessary to give a clear definition of credit, as this term is used in the works which are here briefly outlined.

Real and Financial Credit

"It cannot be too clearly emphasized," says Major Douglas, "that real credit is a measure of the effective reserve of energy belonging to a community, and, in consequence, drafts on this reserve should be accounted for by a financial system which reflects that fact. Real credit is a correct estimate of the ability to deliver goods as, when and where required. Financial credit is a correct estimate of ability to deliver money as, when and where required." (The establishment of an harmonious relationship between these two forms of credit is essential, he contends, to a solution of our present problems.)

This conception of the nature of real credit is further elucidated by Mr. A. R. Orage in the Appendix to "Credit-Power and Democracy." He says: "There are two kinds of credit—real credit and financial credit. Real credit is concerned with the probability of the delivery of goods in their various forms. If we say that real credit concerns the supply of goods, while financial credit concerns the supply of money, the distinction may be a little clearer. Real credit is not measured by the actual supply of goods, but by their potential supply. The measure of real credit is, in fact, the correct estimate of ability to produce and deliver goods as and when and where required. A machine has real credit to the amount of the correct estimate formed of its ability to produce goods in demand; so, too, has an industrial plant, an organization of personnel, and, finally, a whole nation. A nation's real credit is the correct estimate of its ability to produce and deliver goods as and when and where required by the potential consumer."

"The real credit of every industrial nation," declares Mr. Kitson, "consists of its productive resources and facilities which comprise not merely its machinery, tools, plant, etc., but also the skill, education and even the moral character of its people, its climate, natural resources, its forests, minerals, rivers, water supplies, its geographical position, its government, and even its religion. These are not the creation of any one man or of any one class nor of any one age. They are the gift of nature and of generations of past ages. Every citizen should be entitled to a share in what is clearly the inheritance of the whole nation. The great asset of real credit forms the basis of our national wealth, and is the chief means of enabling our industries to turn out goods at the present rate, but is entirely monopolized by those who control financial credit.

"Real credit is concerned with the supply of goods, whilst financial credit is based upon money (legal tender).

"Financial Credit" an Arbitrary Growth

"The real credit of Great Britain can be increased almost indefinitely and is already so enormous that at no time—not even during the war—has it ever been employed to its full capacity. Yet although financial credit is based upon money and demands only money in return for its use, it depends ultimately upon the productive credit of the nation both for its existence and for its growth. This growth, however, is purely arbitrary and depends upon the sanction of the bankers and financiers who have acquired a monopoly of the use of the nation's financial credit. Indeed, this monopoly is so flagrant and so powerful that the rate at which money may be loaned to the public (to whom it rightfully belongs) is actually dictated week by week by half a dozen men over whose deliberations and actions the government and the public have no more control than over those of any private business concern in Great Britain. Production, and therefore employment, are made dependent upon industry's ability to satisfy the arbitrary demands of the numerically insignificant class who hold this control, and as there is no law by which these credit controllers can be compelled to issue credit or assist trade, both labor and capital are entirely at their mercy."

How Control of Industry by Finance Is Established

The manner in which, he contends, control of industry is established, maintained, and strengthened by those who control the supply of financial credit is described by Major Douglas in "Economic Democracy" and in "Credit-Power and Democracy" in chapters which can only be briefly summarized here. "In highly developed countries," he says, "practically all purchasing power commences life as a credit created by the banks. These credits are created at the instance of manufacturers and dealers; are distributed by them in the shape of wages, salaries and profits, and spent. Trade is thus almost entirely carried on with borrowed money, or credit, although the fact may be hidden at various points. The goods we buy are produced on borrowed money; the money we buy them with goes to extinguish the debt; but itself is derived from credits that have been borrowed from the banks, and, consequently, its value must reappear in selling prices somewhere and be recovered again from the consumer if the banks are to be repaid their advances. It is clear, therefore, that one credit is only cancelled by the creation of another and larger credit."

In slightly different form the matter is dealt with by the Literary Supplement of the London Times, in a review of "Credit-Power and Democracy."

Over-production Theory a Fallacy

"One part of Major Douglas' thesis," says the Literary Supplement, "may be said to be this: In modern industry, in fixing the cost of every article produced two considerations enter—first, all payments made to individuals in the form of wages, salaries, and dividends; and, secondly, all payments in respect of raw materials, bank charges, and other external costs. It is obvious that the first sum must always be smaller than both together; but the first is all that is distributed among the community in the form of purchasing power; consequently the community will never be in a posi-

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The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

MAILING OF "THE U.F.A."

Until arrangements can be completed for the mailing of "The U.F.A." paper direct to individual members of the organization, Locals are requested to give their best co-operation in distribution of the papers. If the Local can feel its way to authorize the secretary to put the copies in the mail to the individual members it would probably be money well invested. Some Locals have decided to re-arrange their meeting dates, so as to occur just after receipt of "The U.F.A.," twice each month, in this way the members get the papers fresh at each meeting, and members living near to any who may be absent, are asked to leave the papers for them at their homes. In this way there is a contact with each member twice a month.

The Central Office has received many letters from Locals expressing their opinion that our paper will be a great asset in holding their membership together, and securing new members.

SEED GRAIN RATE

The special arrangement by which farmers may have seed grain shipped at a reduced rate is worth many thousands of dollars every year to the farmers of this Province.

It is of the utmost importance that Local associations observe the conditions of this arrangement. To fail to do so is to risk loss of the whole system.

The railway schedule describing the arrangement reads as follows:

"Seed Handled Under Grain Growers' Certificate Arrangement.

Receiving agents will not apply the rates named in section 3 unless under the following conditions: (a) Between stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A countersigned certificate must be produced, signed by the Secretary of the Provincial Grain Growers' Association, also by the Local secretary and the consignee, with complete information filled in.

Carload shipments for distribution to a number of farmers may be consigned to the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, who will present countersigned certificates to cover the entire carload."

The essential things to remember are:

1st. The arrangement is for seed only, not for any other purpose.

2nd. It is designed to restrict the special rate to farmers sowing grain.

3rd. It is designed to exclude any one shipping grain to re-sell whether he calls himself a farmer or a dealer.

4th. Group shipments in which the freight on a carload is shared among the farmers are expected to be handled by the Local secretary who gets the rate on presentation of certificates covering the whole quantity signed by each person who is to receive the grain.

Certificates are sent out on request to local secretaries already countersigned by the Provincial Secretary, so that the whole responsibility for issuing them to persons entitled to same, is placed upon the Local secretary.

Your secretary ought to keep a supply of these certificates on hand in order to save time when they are required.

UNIVERSITY WEEK FOR FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

In the April first issue of "The U.F.A.," Provincial Secretary's Page, an announcement of University Week for Farm Young People appeared. The dates for the Conference are June 8th to 16th, inclusive. Every Local should make an effort to send at least one delegate. By so doing, our Seniors will open the doors of an opportunity which will influence the whole lives of these young people. It is no more than our duty to furnish our future citizens with the best equipment possible. There are so few advantages for our farm boys and girls that we should not deprive them of the privilege of this wonderful experience, even if the effort entails considerable sacrifice. Few of our Locals are in such a position that they absolutely cannot raise at least $5.00 towards the Junior Conference Fund, and surely there are many who could afford to pay the whole expenses of at least one person. Send the names of your delegates, and a contribution of $5.00, or more, for each one to the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary, and also apply to the University of Alberta, Edmonton South, for registration forms for each delegate. Do not delay. There are only five short weeks before the date of the Conference.

COPIES OF MARCH 15th ISSUE OF "THE U.F.A."

Central Office wishes to thank those who returned extra copies of March 15th issue. As the number of the second issue is still insufficient to meet the demand secretaries and others who have a greater number than they require are requested to return the extra copies to Central, when postage will be gladly forwarded.

REQUESTS FOR ADDRESSES

H. W. Leonard, secretary of the Bow River Constituency Association, is receiving numbers of requests for addresses from E. J. Garland, M.P., at various places in the riding. These requests will be met by arranging a trip for Mr. Garland, and an effort will be made to have the dates adhere as closely as possible to those requested; but on account of the time and expense that would be involved, this will not be possible in all cases.

Locals and District Associations desiring meetings for Mr. Garland are requested to notify Mr. Leonard, at Tudor, at an early date. It will be impossible, of course, for Mr. Garland to address any meetings until Parliament prorogues.

TO SAVE TIME OF ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Director Lunn, in addressing Locals recently, has been discussing the possibilities of facilitating the work of the Annual Conventions. He advocates the formation of District Associations in every provincial constituency; resolutions from Locals to go first to the conventions of these associations. Such resolutions as are of local interest could be dealt with immediately, and those of wider importance be sent to the conventions of the Federal Constituency Associations. On those that are passed by these conventions, action could be taken at once in many cases, leaving only those of importance to the organization as a whole to come before the Annual Convention. Mr. Lunn thinks that this would result in saving a great deal of time of the Annual Convention. He also advocates that notice of the more important matters to come before the Convention be sent to all Locals early in the Autumn for discussion in Local meetings. Delegates for the Convention would then be prepared to deal with them.

U. F. A. SUNDAY.

U. F. A. Sunday will be observed this year on June 18th. How about arranging now for a speaker? The number of speakers available through Central Office is limited, and Locals are urged, wherever possible, to make arrangements with the local minister or other speaker for the occasion. The sooner arrangements are made the more likely is it that you will secure the speaker the members want, and the better will he be able to prepare his subject for the occasion.

THE VICTORIA QUESTIONNAIRE

In the last issue of "The U.F.A.," the plan adopted by the Victoria Federal Constituency Association to ascertain the view of members on various problems, was described in the Provincial Secretary's Page. The following is the questionnaire sent to all Locals in the constituency by the Constituency Association:

1. What branch of farm industry is your district most interested in? Grain? Cattle? Dairying?

2. Is a Government Wheat Board the best and safest permanent plan for marketing grain? Yes or no? Why?

3. If Government should fail to act what should we do to meet the case?

4. If the farmers should decide to develop a selling system themselves, how should this selling system be organized?

5. What percentage of your members would support this plan?

6. Should the farmer raise that number of cattle only, that he can take care of and finish for export? Yes or no? Why?

7. Assuming that it is not advisable to glut the home market and slump prices, what plan would you suggest to dispose of the surplus in export trade?

8. Do you think that for export selling of wheat and chilled meat or cattle that our commercial organizations such as the U. G. G. could be converted into a selling organization under the pool or patronage dividend plan? If so, how?

9. What percentage of the farmers should be associated with such a plan and how far is your Local prepared to support it?

10. What action is your Local prepared to take to bring this about?

11. Do you think that the rural municipalities are serving the ratepayers to the limit of their capacity to do so? Yes or no?

12. Could not the municipalities take hold of our creamery and cold storage needs in a co-operative way provided that the Provincial Government gave them power to do so? Yes or no? How?

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Law Officers Report Parliament Cannot Restore Wheat Board

ALBERTA MEMBERS ON THE NEW SITUATION

(By the U.F.A. Members, Ottawa.)

OTTAWA, April 25.—On Wednesday, April 19th, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King presented the opinion of the law officers of the crown that the re-constitution of the Wheat Board by the Federal Government would be unconstitutional. The Premier did not read the document, but immediately after its presentation, one of our Alberta members left the House, and through the courtesy of the Hansard reporter, read the opinion.

The news quickly circulated among the Progressive members, and a small informal meeting was convened forthwith. They were unable to decide immediately upon a course of action, and the meeting dismissed after arrangements had been made to hear expressions of opinion from the three Western Premiers who were at this time in Ottawa for the purpose of conducting negotiations with the Federal Government upon the matter of the natural resources. At 8:30 the conference with the Western Premiers and other Provincial Ministers took place, and following some three hours' discussion, a resolution was drafted, to be presented to the Agricultural Committee on Friday. Consideration of the law officers' opinion was postponed until Monday, April 24th, when the resolution was presented.

On request of H. H. Stevens (Vancouver Centre), the resolution was allowed to stand over for consideration until Tuesday, when it was fully discussed, and finally passed in the following form:

"That the agricultural committee be authorized to appoint a sub-committee of its members with authority to confer with the law officers of the crown and experts in the grain business, including James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, and such others as it may deem advisable, to ascertain to what extent the Canadian Wheat Board, or other national wheat marketing system, compulsory or otherwise, may be established by this Parliament with or without supplementary Provincial Legislation."

The Western Premiers are in sympathy with the efforts now being made to assure an efficient Board; there is a more hopeful feeling among the Progressives, and an apparent determination to press forward for the Board.

E. J. G.

HOW THE REPORT WAS RECEIVED.

On the ground that the re-constitution of the Canadian Wheat Board with the compulsory powers possessed by the Board which handled the 1919 crop, would interfere with property and civil rights, which are governed by Provincial legislation, the law officers of the crown have expressed the opinion that the Board cannot be restored. Its re-constitution, they submitted, would be a violation of the provisions of the British North America Act. This opinion was tabled in the House of Commons on April 19th by E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, and concurred in by Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, and D. D. McKenzie, Solicitor General. The creation of a voluntary board, they stated, could be undertaken by the Federal Parliament.

> With the announcement of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown that the re-constitution of the Canadian Wheat Board is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Parliament under the British North America Act, the fight for the restoration of an efficient Wheat Board with full powers enters upon a new phase, and the matter is still at issue in Parliament. A telegraphic despatch received from the U.F.A. Members of the House of Commons as this paper goes to press, describing the present situation, is published on this page. A summary of developments since the opinion was tabled in the House is also given, and the Law Officers' opinion, as it appears in Hansard of April 19th, is also quoted at length.

Following the announcement, President Wood, in an interview in the daily press, expressed his belief that the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces should protect the rights and interests of the people of the West by the creation of an Inter-Provincial Board, if such action should prove necessary. Meanwhile, at Ottawa, the Premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and other members of their cabinets, were conferring with the Progressive members of the House of Commons, and according to Canadian Press despatches, the Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan agreed to call special sessions of the Legislatures of these Provinces to pass concurrent legislation, if this should be required. There were present at the conference: Premier Greenfield and Hon. J. E. Brownlee; Premier Dunning and Hon. C. A. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, and Premier Norris and Attorney-General Johnson of Manitoba.

Millers Opposed to Board

On April 24th a sub-committee of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to present a report showing what form of national wheat marketing proposal may be provided by Parliament. J. F. Johnson, Progressive, of Last Mountain, is chairman, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie and A. R. McMaster are the other members.

The Agricultural Committee has heard witnesses, representing the National Millers' Association, who strongly opposed the re-constitution of the Board on the ground that it would be an interference with private trade. R. A. Thompson, President of the Dominion Millers' Association, and A. O. Hogg, representing the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade, stated that their interests were opposed to the constitution of a compulsory Board, and Mr. Thompson complained that the Board of 1919 had been unjust, hard and arbitrary in its manner toward the Ontario millers. His company, however, he said, had made a profit under the Board.

Canada and Russia

The Financial Times, in discussing the opinion of the law officers, said, "The opposition which developed to this proposed Wheat Board was of late very strong at Ottawa, yet it is questionable if it would have sufficed to overcome political considerations, and had it not been for this decision, it may be that the country would have had forced upon it for a period, this most remarkable piece of legislation. As we have declared from the outset, the proposal was not only unbusinesslike, but most autocratic in its character, coming from a professedly democratic organization, and being in Canada and not in Russia. Talking of Russia, there has been denunciation by members of the Progressive party of the autocratic powers exercised by the Czar, and yet we venture to say that not in modern times has the ruler of the Russias ever imposed an edict so autocratic as that which was proposed by the Progressives. This Board was simply to prohibit the grain trade of Canada from exercising its legitimate functions. We cannot recall having heard anything quite so destructive and unstatesmanlike ever proposed in a Canadian Parliament before. Nevertheless, the country is feeling some concern at the growing audacity of strong-arm proposals of this character which are being made at Ottawa, and the apparent complacency with which these are considered by Parliament."

The Law Officers' Opinion

The opinion filed by the law officers, reads as follows:

"The Canadian Wheat Board to which the resolution refers was constituted under authority of an Order-in-Council, No. 1589, of July 31, 1919, which was sanctioned, as therein expressed, "under and in virtue of the War Measures Act," and there are several amending Orders, the principal one being No. 1741 of August 18, 1919. The powers, duties and rights of the Board as set forth in these Orders-in-Council were by the terms of an Act respecting the Canadian Wheat Board, Chapter 9 of 1919, second session, continued in force for eighteen months from the passing of that Act, November 10, 1919, and the Governor-in-Council was thereby empowered to fill vacancies and to make regulations for the extension, conduct or management of the business of the Board. The Orders-in-Council and the rules, regulations and orders made thereunder by the Board were moreover by the provisions of an Act concerning the Canadian Wheat Board, Chapter 5 of 1921, ratified and confirmed as and from their respective dates, and it was also thereby enacted that the Board should continue to exercise its powers so far as might be necessary and convenient for winding up and concluding the business of the Board.

"By the Orders-in-Council the Board was empowered to make such enquiries and investigations as were necessary to ascertain what supplies of wheat were or might be available from time to time; the locality and ownership of these supplies; the transportation and elevator facilities available therefor, and generally the conditions connected with the marketing of wheat.

"The Board was also empowered to buy and sell wheat or wheat products at any point in Canada; to pay therefor the prices to be scheduled by the Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council; to sell wheat to the millers in Canada at prices and upon conditions fixed by the Board; to store, transport and market wheat; to sell quantities in excess of domestic requirements to purchasers overseas or in other countries at such prices as might be obtainable; to provide for the retention and distribution in Canada of seed wheat required for the season of 1920; to fix maximum prices or margins of profit at which flour and other products made from wheat delivered to millers might be sold, and to fix standards of quality of flour; to purchase flour from millers at prices to be fixed by the Board, and to sell the flour in Canada or in other countries; to take possession of and to sell and deliver wheat stored in any elevator or warehouse, or in railway cars or Canadian boats, and to deal with the same as if acquired by the Board in ordinary course; to control by license or otherwise the buying and selling of wheat and wheat products in Canada, and the export and sales of flour outside of Canada; to allocate Canadian lake tonnage and to distribute cars for rail shipments; to provide that no person, firm or corporation other than the Board should buy wheat, operate any elevator or warehouse where wheat is received, or handle wheat on commission or otherwise, unless licensed by the Board; to require that any wheat sold or purchased in Canada should be delivered to the Board, or to its order, in accordance with such regulations as the Board might make; to require every licensee of the Board accepting delivery of wheat to pay the purchaser by way of an advance or cash payment such sum or sums as might be directed by the Board; to order any person holding wheat stored in any elevator or warehouse or in railway cars or Canadian boats to sell and dispose of the wheat to any purchaser named by the Board on such terms as the Board might direct, and it was provided that any such order of the Board should pass to the purchaser the property in the wheat therein described.

Power to Impose Penalties

"The board was also empowered to prohibit the export out of Canada, or the importation into Canada, of any wheat or wheat products otherwise than in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Board, and to prescribe penalties for the contravention of the orders or regulations of the Board.

"There were some other powers conferred by these orders, of a subordinate or incidental character, which need not be more fully set out because the foregoing statement indicates sufficiently for present purposes the objects of the Board and the scope and character of its powers.

"It will be perceived that these powers naturally group themselves under two heads; there are enabling or facultative provisions, and there are compulsory provisions. As to those of the former class, I apprehend that Parliament has undoubted authority to constitute a board for the purpose of buying and selling, and to enable it to contract and to exercise such powers as are necessary or incidental to a voluntary undertaking.

"The Board is, however, invested with compulsory powers, and for the purpose of considering the authority of Parliament to constitute a commission clothed with these powers, it is well to mention some of them separately. They include (a) the fixing of maximum prices or margins of profit at which flour may be sold by the millers; (b) the compulsory taking of wheat in store or in transit subject to compensation fixed by the Board, including power by order of the Board to transfer the property in any wheat so stored or in transit to such purchaser, and upon such terms, as the Board may nominate and prescribe; (c) prohibition of buying and selling wheat in Canada upon commission or otherwise, and the operating of elevators or warehouses for wheat, except by license of the Board; (d) authority to require delivery to the Board of all wheat sold or purchased in Canada; (e) regulation by the Board of the dealings of its licensees.

Federal and Provincial Authority

"These coercive powers would be exercisable by the reconstructed Board in the Provinces, and they directly affect property and the exercise of civil rights in the Provinces; they enable the Board generally, not only to have a monopoly of the trade in wheat, but also to regulate the price of flour manufactured in a Province, even from wheat grown in that Province; they may be exercised to forbid trading in the Provinces except by Dominion license. They are therefore powers of the character described by the British North America Act, 1867, as relating to 'matters coming within property and civil rights in the Province,' or 'matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.' Consequently, upon well established principles of interpretation, the reconstruction of the Board with these powers is competent to the Parliament of Canada only if the necessary enacting authority be found in the enumerated Dominion powers of legislation, in which case the prima facie Provincial powers are overborne.

"Comprehensive authority is conferred upon the Parliament of Canada to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provinces, and moreover there are enumerated subjects as to which the authority of Parliament is exclusive; one of these is the class of subjects described as 'militia, military and naval service and defence,' including the necessary or incidental powers exercisable in time of war for the defence of the country. No question is suggested as to the authority of Parliament, or of the Governor-in-Council under the War Measures Act and the confirming Acts, to give effect to the Orders-in-Council under which the former Wheat Board was established and exercised the powers expressed to be conferred upon it. The temporary nature of these powers is evidenced, not only by the Orders-in-Council themselves, but also by chapter 5 of 1921, whereby the Orders-in-Council were continued in force merely for the necessary and convenient purpose of winding up and concluding the unsettled business of the Board, and thus it is plain that the provisions affecting the former board were sanctioned only as war measures.

An Immaterial Question

"The present inquiry is concerned with the question as to whether Parliament may in the existing circumstances reconstruct the board with its former powers, and it does not appear whether it be proposed to reconstruct upon a permanent or a temporary footing; that consideration, however, becomes immaterial if, as I think, the board cannot now be reconstituted as a war measure.

Power to Regulate Trade Limited

"It might have been suggested that the exclusive power of Parliament with regard to 'the regulation of trade and commerce' would extend to regulation of the wheat trade in the manner provided by the Orders-in-Council, but this power, comprehensive enough in its mere statement, has been limited by judicial interpretation; and, compatibly with the decisions, it does not comprise the powers which would be necessary for the reconstruction of the Wheat Board.

"The insurance trade was regulated by means of a system of licenses under the provisions of a series of statutes enacted by the Parliament of Canada from the time of the Union until 1910, but when the Consolidated Act of that year came to be reviewed by the courts it was held, both by the Supreme Court of Canada and by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, that the legislation was ultra vires, and their lordships of the judicial committee in pronouncing the judgment held that, as a result of the decisions, 'it must now be taken that the authority to legislate for the regulation of trade and commerce does not extend to the regulation by a licensing system of a particular trade in which Canadians would otherwise be free to engage in the provinces.' Attorney-General for Canada vs. Attorney-General for Alberta, 1916 Appeal Cases, at page 596.

"Similarly in the recent case with regard to the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, although the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada were equally divided in opinion, it was held by the judicial committee that the legislation, which was designed to prohibit the hoarding of the necessaries of life and to require the sale of them at fair prices, could not be upheld under the power to regulate trade and commerce.

"It may be observed that the wheat trade is in some of its aspects not merely local within the province of production. The greater part of the crop in the wheat growing provinces is exported, not only from the province of growth, but from the Dominion, and the trade thus assumes an interprovincial or foreign character; it is also a trade of great dimensions and importance affecting the interests of the whole Dominion; but in like manner the insurance trade in itself was not the less interprovincial or extra local; and moreover the fair distribution of the necessaries of life at reasonable prices, which seems to have been the dominant motive of the Board of Commerce and Fair Prices legislation, was a project of general importance and of common interest, potentially affecting the whole body politic.

Dominion Powers to Meet Abnormal Situation

"In the Prohibition Case, 1896, Appeal Cases, at page 361, their lordships of the Judicial Committee expressed their conviction that 'some matters, in their origin local and Provincial, might attain such dimensions as to affect the body politic of the Dominion, and to justify the Canadian Parliament in passing laws for their regulation or abolition in the interests of the Dominion;' and apparently their lordships upheld the Canada Temperance Act, which was then under consideration, upon the ground that the dimensions of the liquor trade were such as to withdraw the particular subject matter of that act from Provincial powers. We are told, however, that the

(Continued on Page 16)

This Year's Twine Prices Are Lower Than At Any Time In Five Years

THE "BIG BALL" Is a Time Saver

WHEN harvest time comes the days are not long enough. There is so much to be done and the minutes fly so fast. Time saved is money earned.

McCORMICK DEERING INTERNATIONAL

Binder Twine

saves time in the field because it is put up in "Big Balls" containing almost twice as much twine as the old style balls. The new ball is really no larger — two of them fit any standard twine can, but because of a better system of winding, two "Big Balls" bind more bundles than three of the old ones.

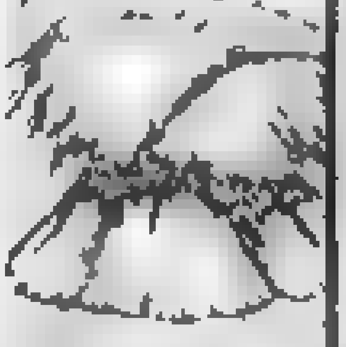
The original "Big Ball" is made only under the following names — **McCormick, Deering, International**, and is guaranteed for full length, full strength and full quality.

To make sure of getting the "Big Ball" we urge you to place your order early.

See the McCORMICK-DEERING Dealer for prices.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

[illegible]



Peace River Oats

We have a large quantity of Choice Oats from the famous [illegible] DISTRICT

[illegible]

Gillespie Grain Co. Ltd.

[illegible]

EDMONTON

GRAIN—STOCKS —BONDS—

[illegible]

Direct Private Wire

Winnipeg, New York, Chicago.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

[illegible]

A. L. HESS

[illegible]

BANFF

The Homestead Hotel

[illegible]

[illegible]

ALEX MARTIN

[illegible]

The U. F. W. A. and Juniors

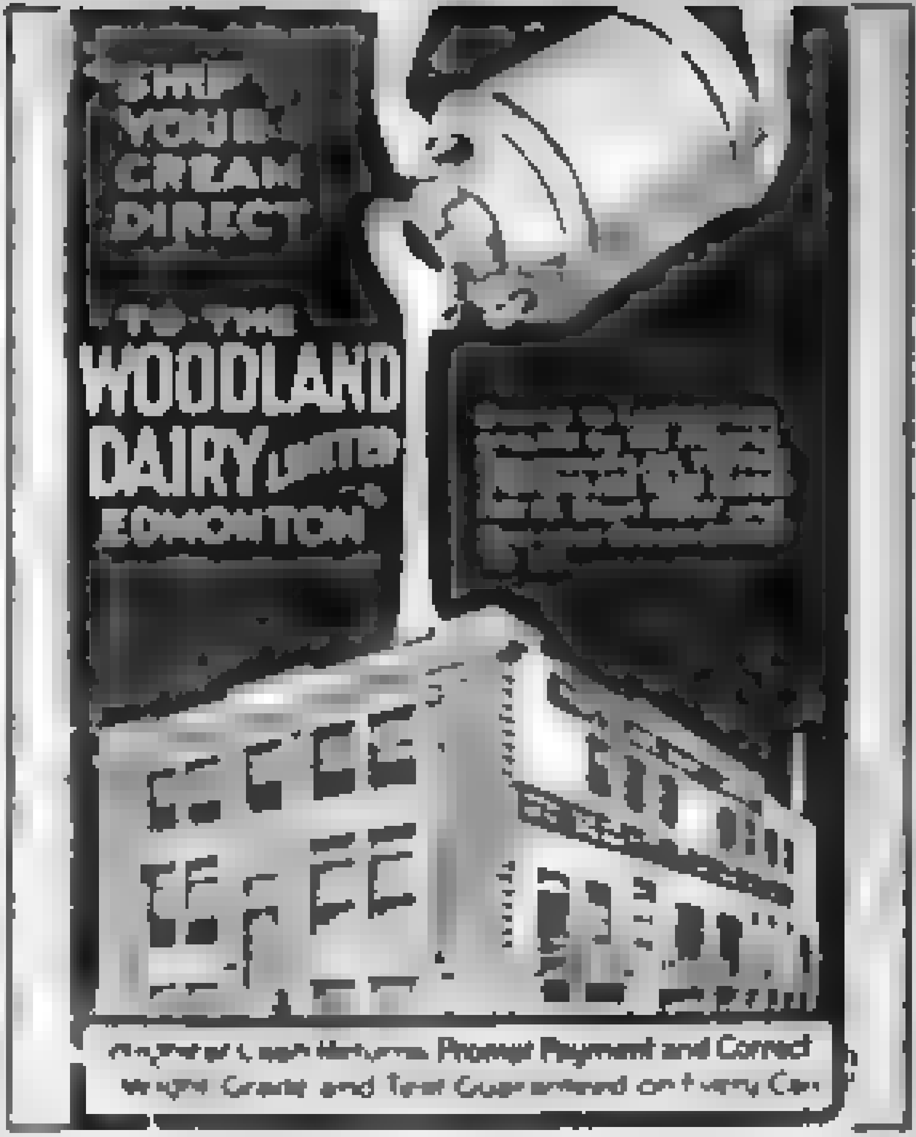
[illegible]

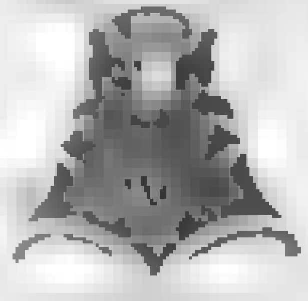
The Junior Branch

[illegible]

Music Program

[illegible]


SHIP YOUR CREAM DIRECT
TO THE
WOODLAND DAIRY LIMITED
EDMONTON
Highest Cash Returns, Prompt Payment and Correct Weight, Grade and Test Guaranteed on Every Can



Wood, Weiler & McCarthy Limited

[illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. WERNER'S HARDWARE

[illegible]

Eating at Home
Eating at Home
[illegible]
LOUIS RESTAURANT
[illegible]

[illegible]
We Supply The U.F.A.
[illegible]

BERING MAKES GOOD GLASSES
Alberta Corner, CALGARY
[illegible]

[illegible]

Groceteria Ltd.
[illegible]
CALGARY
[illegible]

A Chore Time Soliloquy

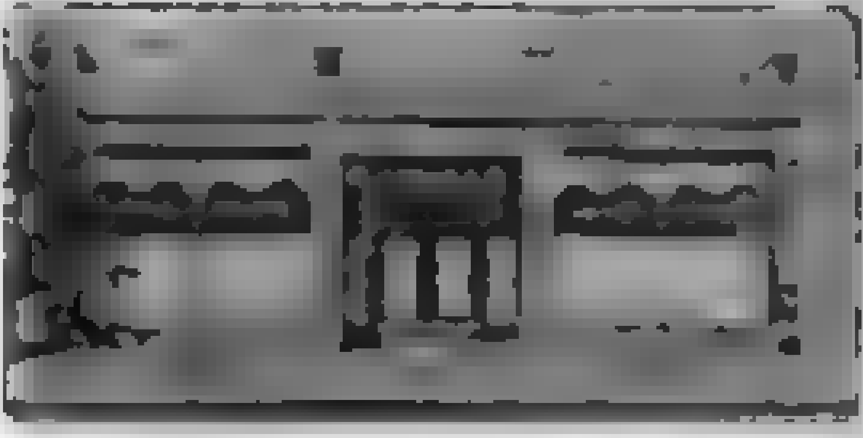
By A. M. TURNER

[illegible]

An Eastern Paper on the Alberta Members

[illegible]

HYDRO MEDICAL INSTITUTE



220 Twelfth Ave. W. Calgary, Alberta

NEURITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE NERVES)

The Watch Repair Shop

Northern Alberta Farmers!

Buy Your

GROCERIES

From

WILSON'S

[illegible]

Henry Wilson & Co. Ltd

[illegible]

Phonographs and Organs

[illegible]

Pianos and Organs

and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Children's Store

Miss Fraser Ltd.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN DAIRY LUNCH

[illegible]

How U. F. A. Locals May Assist in Overcoming the Grasshopper Menace

By [illegible] Professor of Entomology, University of Alberta

[illegible]

from
splash-
e there
number
mile of
obtain
of it on
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[illegible] will

have scattered over twice as many acres. They would [illegible] twice as much seed and double the amount of labor in applying it.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S PAGE

(Continued from Page 3)

13. If so what pressure should the U.F.A. locals bring to bear on them and what action is your local prepared to take to support such a movement?

14. What plan of Provincial marketing would you suggest to take care of our surplus dairy products, butter, eggs, etc.?

15. Do you think that a well organized co-operative export organization capable of finding markets for our surplus products would prevent the recurrence of slumping prices which is so prevalent in Western Canada and is so discouraging to farming business?

16. Do you think that a Provincial Government bank for short term loans and a Federal Government long term credit plan at a low rate of interest, is vital to the industrial existence of the farmer and also necessary to the development of a first class selling system of farm products? Yes or no? If so, why?

17. To what extent are you prepared to support the proposal of a Provincial bank?

18. What action do you propose to bring pressure on the Federal Government to get them to establish the long term credit plan?

19. What do you think is going to happen to the Alberta farmer if he is not able to solve the foregoing industrial and financial problems?

20. Can we meet our personal, Provincial, municipal and private liabilities, support our essential public institutions, maintain sound business conditions in our towns and cities unless farming can first be made a profitable industry for the farmer and wealth brought in to the Province from the sale of our products abroad? Yes or no? Why?

LICENSING OF PRODUCE DEALERS

Locals will be glad to note that the Legislature of the Province passed an Act for the bonding and licensing of produce dealers.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Government by the Central Executive in view of the losses occurring to farmers shipping their produce to firms who failed to make satisfactory settlement.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS

The Montreal Weekly Witness, a newspaper which for many years has held the enviable reputation of being a fearless opponent of special privilege, is at present in serious financial difficulties, and unless it receive very strong support in the near future will be compelled to suspend publication. To meet a mortgage on the building occupied by the paper $12[illegible] is needed and while many friends of The Witness have contributed to its assistance, large sums are still required. It has been suggested that members of the Locals might be interested in the Weekly Witness, which has always stood for temperance, has been consistently independent in journalism, has fought privilege from the beginning and is progressive in its policy. Subscriptions should be addressed to "The Montreal Witness, Montreal, Que."

Do You Want
All your
Livestock
Will bring at the present time?

Then ship co-operatively with your neighbors, or if you have a straight car consign them to

The largest handlers of Livestock shipments in Western Canada.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
The Organized Farmer in Business

OFFICES
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MOOSE JAW WINNIPEG PRINCE ALBERT

☞ Bring a Health certificate with your load. ☜

Thinking of Breaking?
Then investigate the merits of the
VAN SLYKE PLOW

A sturdy substantial plow cutting a 20-inch furrow—NOT a grabber—turns a flat, unbroken furrow completely burying all trash. Very easy of draft, ample clearance, made especially for light tractors, but is adaptable for horse haulage.

Well and favorably known throughout Alberta. Ask any user, implement man or write for particulars of the new improved 1922 model.

"MADE IN THE WEST FOR THE WESTERN FARMER"
OVER 900 VAN SLYKE PLOWS IN ACTUAL USE

The Edmonton Iron Works Ltd.
EDMONTON ALBERTA

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DYERS AND CLEANERS OF EVERYTHING
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
[illegible] Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. [illegible]
[illegible] Out of town orders given prompt attention.

Stainless Knives

$10.00 Set

[illegible] trouble. Order ½ dozen, and mail us your watch for [illegible]

H. R. Chauncey, Ltd.

BLUE BIRD SONG SHOP

CARL E BRODIE

FOR THE BEST

THE EDMONTON DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

The Corona Hotel

W. E. Westgate

SEED

[illegible]

J. J. MURRAY & Co

[illegible] ST. EDMONTON ALTA.

Cut Flowers Flowering Plants
Seeds Bulbs Bouquets

Our Funeral Designs are made in the most artistic manner and moderate in price

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Edmonton's Leading Florists
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WE GUARANTEE
OUR PRODUCTS
MADE FROM
PURE ROCKY
MOUNTAIN
MINERALS

MANUFACTURERS
OF
MINERAL PAINTS
VARNISHES
STAINS
ENAMELS
ETC.

[illegible]

Prices on Application **Support Home Industry**

Phone [illegible]

FACTORY 134 SECOND AVENUE EAST CALGARY ALTA.

Are You Interested in Increasing the Industrial Production of the West?

If so, you will be interested in the

CANADIAN FARM IMPLEMENT CO. LTD.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing Farm Implements in Western Canada.

The Prairie Provinces are sending large sums of money to the States every year for Agricultural Implements.

We know this machinery can be manufactured in Alberta with Canadian labor at prices which will compare favorably with the price of imported articles.

What is lacking in the West to-day? Answer is Manufactures.
We use huge quantities of machinery. Why cannot we produce it?

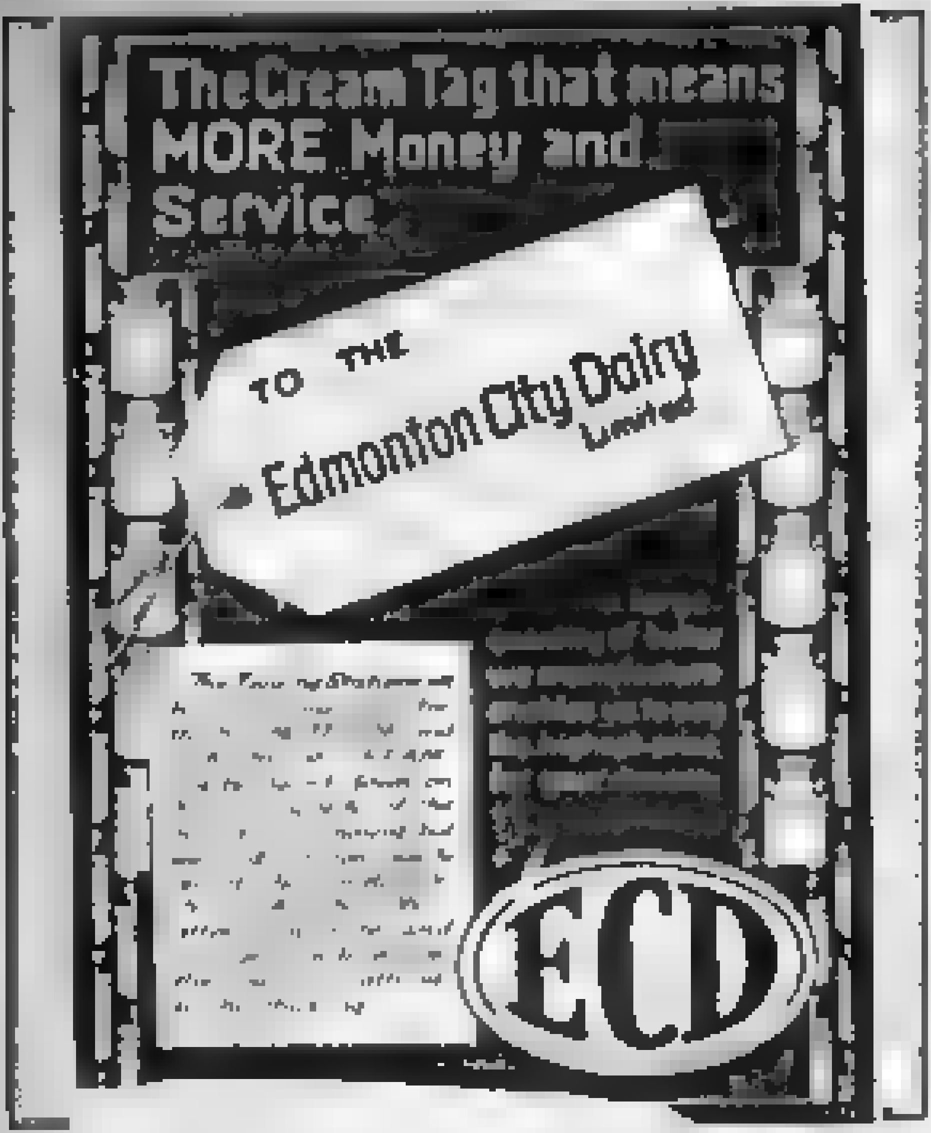
It is time to make a start, and

We Want Your Help for a Western Enterprise

Particulars regarding Shares and Bonds will be forwarded on application to the

CANADIAN FARM IMPLEMENT CO. LIMITED

[illegible] SECOND STREET MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.



The Cream Tag that means MORE Money and Service

TO THE Edmonton City Dairy Limited

[illegible]

ECD

To Secure the Highest Values and Quick Returns

SHIP TO

H. P. KENNEDY LIMITED

Live Stock Commission Agents, Dealers and Exporters

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS EDMONTON

We Solicit Co-operative Shipments

WANT BETTER BREAD?

USE WHITE STAR YEAST CAKES

U.S. to Raise Tariff On Products of Farm

[illegible]

Returns Deal With Alberta Expenditures

[illegible]

Agricultural Agents

[illegible]

The Budget of the National Railways

The Minister of Railways, W. C. Kennedy, in presenting his first railway budget to the House of Commons recently, announced that the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways would be brought under the management of one board of directors. Other announcements made by Mr. Kennedy were:

That the new board will be asked to [illegible] the division of the huge mileage of the National system into units, each with its own headquarters and under the direction of a general manager, who will be subject to the general lines of policy laid down by the board of general headquarters.

Crow's Nest Pass Agreement

That the House is to be asked, in view of the fact that suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement terminates on July 6, to appoint a special committee to study freight rates with power to summon the [illegible] of the various railways.

That the work of coordination will be supplemented by an investigation of the financial affairs and business methods generally of the railways passing under the control of the new board.

The total amount to be voted for railways in the current fiscal year, including both Grand Trunk and Canadian National, said Mr. Kennedy, was $93,520,036, compared with $[illegible] in the previous year.

Total Deficit $56,[illegible]

In 1921 the deficit of operation of the Canadian National had been less by four million dollars than in 1920, but fixed charges had been higher, bringing the deficit to $56,[illegible], as against $47,505,883 in 1920.

The financial standing of the Grand Trunk, which has been under Government control since last May, may be summarized as follows: Fixed charges 1921, $29,[illegible]; 1920, $14,825,431. Gross net income 1921, $[illegible]; 1920, $[illegible]. Net loss 1921, $[illegible]; 1920, $[illegible].

On the two lines the deficit in 1921 was $[illegible]; in 1920 it was $[illegible].

Gross earnings of national lines during 1921 amounted to $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] over the previous year, notwithstanding decreased traffic to the extent of [illegible] tons of freight and [illegible] passengers.

The National system was said to be the only transcontinental system in America of which the earnings in 1921 from the increased freight and passenger rates established in September, 1920, were not entirely offset by the loss in tonnage and passengers.

Smaller Loss on Operation

Operating expenses amounted to $[illegible], being a decrease of $[illegible], leaving loss on operation of the system of $16,[illegible] for the year as compared with $[illegible] for 1920, or an improvement in the operating result of $[illegible].

The construction and betterment program for 1922, Mr. Kennedy announced, was necessarily curtailed. In the West alone [illegible] was projected which would have entailed an expenditure of $[illegible], but in view of the financial condition of the country and the impending reorganization of national lines it had been thought advisable to keep the construction program to a minimum.

HAIL INSURANCE!

GIVE YOUR BUSINESS TO

United Grain Growers Securities Co., Ltd.

THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS

General Agents for Car & General Insurance Corporation of England—
Assets over $[illegible]

BE SURE

of

FAIR RATES and AMPLE PROTECTION

Prompt and Liberal Adjustment of Claims by our own Staff of Adjusters.

Our Interests Are Your Interests

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT

OR WRITE TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES CO., LTD.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES FOR ALL CLASSES
OF INSURANCE INVITED.

FIVE
ROSES
FLOUR

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, FLORAL DESIGNS AND FLOWERING PLANTS. PEDIGREE SEED POTATOES.

Mount Royal Flower Shop

We are Agents for "Quality" Bulb Seeds, and solicit your orders to insure your garden success.

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U.F.A. SUPPLIES

U.F.A. Buttons	[illegible] each	Music	
U.F.W.A. Buttons	[illegible] each	"The Farmers' Marseillaise"	[illegible]
Junior Buttons	[illegible] each	[illegible]	[illegible] copy
Writing Pads	[illegible] each	[illegible] Book	$1.00 copy
[illegible]	[illegible]	Letter Press Alphabetical [illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] each	Letter Press Metal Rack [illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible] and Minute Books	$[illegible] each		

Order from
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

Departmental News from the Capital

[illegible]

W. J. OLIVER

[illegible]

T. Satchwell

[illegible]

[illegible] and there had been a consequent [illegible] in the quality of [illegible] [illegible] the amount of graded [illegible] 50 per cent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] home consumption.

Who Is Responsible?

[illegible] has the [illegible] been [illegible]. Does the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] up one [illegible] cream

creamery [illegible] had nothing directly to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was marked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was marked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quality [illegible] [illegible]

Nothing But Best Will Keep Consumer

[illegible] of cream should be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that their [illegible] [illegible] market [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] purchaser [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cream [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] longer than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The producer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the cream [illegible] the price of cream [illegible] [illegible] the supply [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] mation from both Saskatchewan and

Any one of these Reasons puts the De Laval in a class by itself—

1. [illegible] De Laval Separators [illegible] all the rest combined.

2. Won highest grand and first prizes at all [illegible] expositions and fairs in the world during the past 40 years.

3. De Laval butter has won first prize at every meeting of the National [illegible] with but one exception.

4. 98% of the separators in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5. [illegible] [illegible] De Laval Separator.

6. Endorsed [illegible] and used by [illegible] [illegible] everywhere.

7. Thousands in use from [illegible] years and still doing good work.

8. De Laval Separators [illegible] [illegible] invented the Separator over forty years ago.

9. Made in the world's largest and best equipped separator factory.

10. Backed by the most thorough [illegible] [illegible] agents the world over.

See and try a De Laval point by point. Compare it with any other separator made, and [illegible] you will decide that it is the best in every way and in the end the least expensive.

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Edmonton Vancouver

There is a De Laval Agent near you. See him about getting a De Laval

Sooner or later you will use a
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Sold on such easy terms that they will pay for themselves [illegible]

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The Largest Dyeing and Cleaning Works in Western Canada
WE CLEAN EVERYTHING
We will be pleased to mail you a Price List
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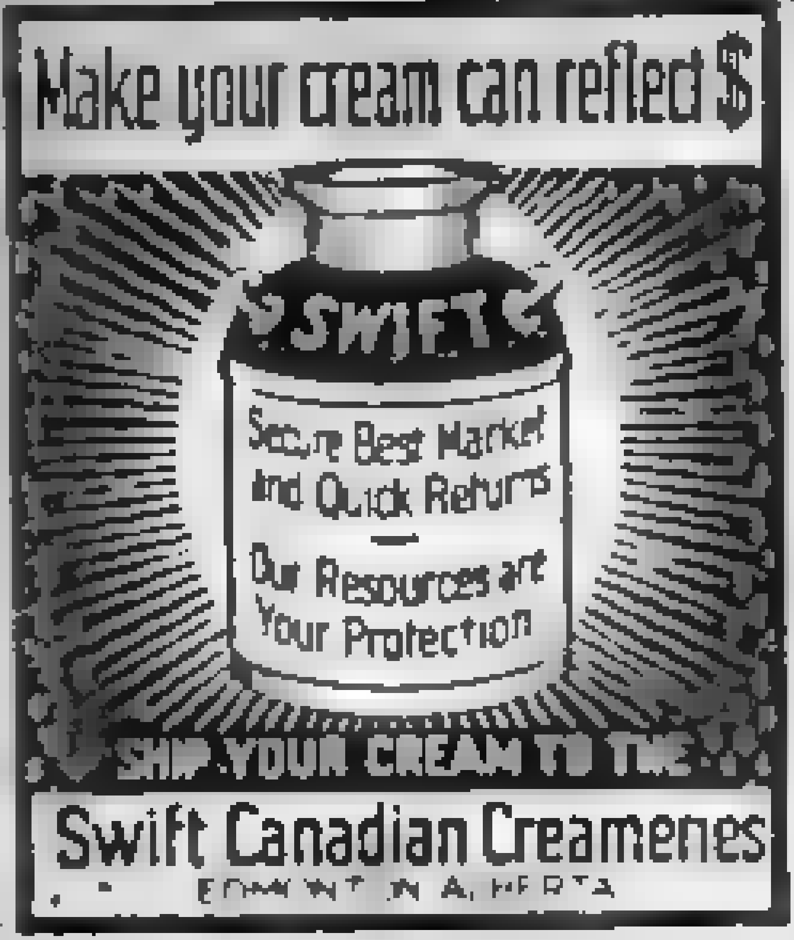
Make your cream can reflect $
SWIFT
Secure Best Market and Quick Returns
Our Resources are Your Protection
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$100.00 PER MONTH

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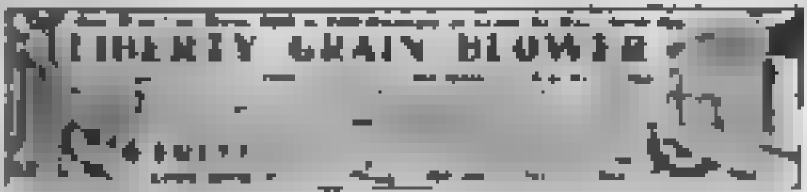
LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

[illegible]

Jackson Bros.

[illegible]

EDMONTON TANNERY

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

[illegible]

OGILVIE'S
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
[illegible]
[illegible]
OGILVIE OATS
[illegible]

OGILVIE
OATS

For Complete Satisfaction

USE

CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR

GUARANTEED BY

Hedley Shaw Milling Co. Limited

Medicine Hat, Alta.

Daily Capacity 25,000 brls.

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Commission Merchants and Hay Dealers
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WE RENT
Farms and Ranches
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If you have Land for Sale, list it with us. If you want Land, write us for Prices and Terms.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms. Satisfaction Assured.

CHAS. E. [illegible], Manager Farm Land Department

OFFICE [illegible] LOUGHEED BUILDING CALGARY, ALTA.

CROWN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED.

We carry complete stocks of
Dry Lumber at Country Yards

Main Highways, Market Roads, Local Roads and Colonization Roads. Although the classification is similar the administration is entirely different. Main highways will now be built and maintained entirely by the Government instead of, as formerly, by a joint contribution. The municipalities will therefore be relieved from all direct financial obligation in connection with these roads. Market roads will be built by the municipalities. Formerly they were sometimes built by the Government and there seemed to have been no definite policy in this respect, with the result that Provincial funds were spent indiscriminately. The municipal districts will now be entrusted with this work aided by Provincial grants subject to the direction and supervision of the Departmental staff.

Measure of District Autonomy

This is a measure of autonomy which the municipal districts will appreciate as they are just as capable of carrying out a road program as the Department, provided we supply the necessary technical advice. Judging by the correspondence which I have received on this subject there appear to be many people who are opposed to this form of decentralization of authority in road building but we must not forget that municipal districts were organized originally for that purpose. Should we decide to try and qualify for the Federal aid grant on market roads the policy of making the municipalities responsible for building them may have to be abandoned and we may have to assume the responsibility as one of the conditions under which a grant will be given.

Local roads, that is roads not generally used but used for local traffic only, will be built and maintained by the municipalities. Our Provincial classification of colonization roads comprises roads that may have to be built through unsettled territory in order to provide access for settlers who have been compelled by lack of resources to select land far removed from our present utilities.

Stupid Land Settlement Policy

The cost of providing service to the people of this Province is exceptionally high and one of the main reasons is due to the fact that we have followed in the past a stupid land settlement policy. Accessible land has become the property of private speculators and held by them at a price much above the average land seeker, thereby compelling people to settle on cheaper land but far removed from reasonable service. The demand for service from these isolated settlements is a constant drain on the Provincial exchequer. Alberta seems to have had to meet the conditions of a widespread settlement in a much more aggravated form than the other two prairie provinces. Settlement has reached farther north in Alberta probably owing to the fertility of the land but chiefly because we have navigable rivers which enabled settlers to explore.

The north and west parts of the province also present another difficulty to the road builder, owing to the large number of rivers, creeks and coulees which have to be bridged. Here again we are handicapped for the lack of suitable materials for building bridges. We have timber close at hand but not always of the quality necessary for that purpose. Bridges built of timber have a short life and while they last require to be kept in constant repair.

Replacement of Bridges

The Province has spent over $1,300,000 since 1905 and over $[illegible] in wooden bridges, many of which will have to be replaced. It is estimated that we will have to commence with bridges built in 1906, and gradually replace them, in addition to building new ones each year. Our large bridges are built of steel capable of carrying a load of twenty tons. Their initial cost is greater, but steel is more economical in the end, as the cost of maintenance is much less and they will last about three times as long as wooden bridges. There is a constant demand for bridges each year far more than the Province could undertake to build. Our policy is to set aside a reasonable appropriation each year and build those bridges that are most urgently required.

$1,000,000 on Ferry Service

In addition to supplying bridges, we have spent almost $[illegible] in providing a ferry service. There are sixty-five ferries operated by the Province, at an annual cost of $100,000. Both the ferry service and the road building extend from the extreme North to the extreme South. We are operating a ferry service at Fort Vermilion, 650 miles north of the international boundary, and also have a crew of men keeping the portage in repair at Smith Portage, 800 miles north of the international boundary, part of which extends into the North-west territories.

I have attempted to give a brief review of road building in Alberta and some of its attendant problems. There are many phases of the question which I have not touched. While we ought to be concerned chiefly with roads that will encourage the basic industry of the Province, we should not overlook the value of attracting tourists. We need a closer settlement of the Province in order to reduce our operating expenses and there is no better way of attracting people to the Province than to supply good roads for tourist traffic. We have the National Park at Banff where thousands visit every year by motor from all over the continent. We have also the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan and the magnificent scenery of the North country, not yet accessible to our visitors, except by rail.

* * *

NEW GOVERNMENT FARM.

The new Government farm just north of Edmonton, which will be connected with the new home for mental defectives, is to be under cultivation this year. Of the 1,000 acres included in the farm 400 will be cultivated this year.

The Holstein herd at the Stony Plain farm will be moved to this farm, and later the poultry demonstration plant, so that when the new home for mental defectives is completed there will be a ready supply of the best milk and eggs, two of the chief articles of diet for patients in such a home. Work on the new home is to start this year.

SUBJECT FOR JUNE DEBATE

Material for a debate on the transfer of the Natural Resources to the Western Provinces is available at Central Office. It is suggested that Locals which have not already outlined a complete program should take debates on this subject during the month of June. The material has been issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. All applications for copies should be made to the U.F.A. Central Office.

SERVICE

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Branch Offices WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN McFARLAND, President and Managing Director.
C. M. HALL, Assistant Manager.

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GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

TO THE FARMERS OF ALBERTA:—

For your Spring and Summer Workers the Employment Service respectfully solicits your patronage and co-operation. Please remember the service is FREE, and every effort will be used to give you prompt and satisfactory assistance.

The Service has Offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Drumheller.

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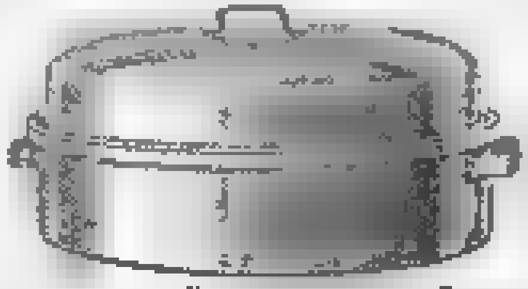

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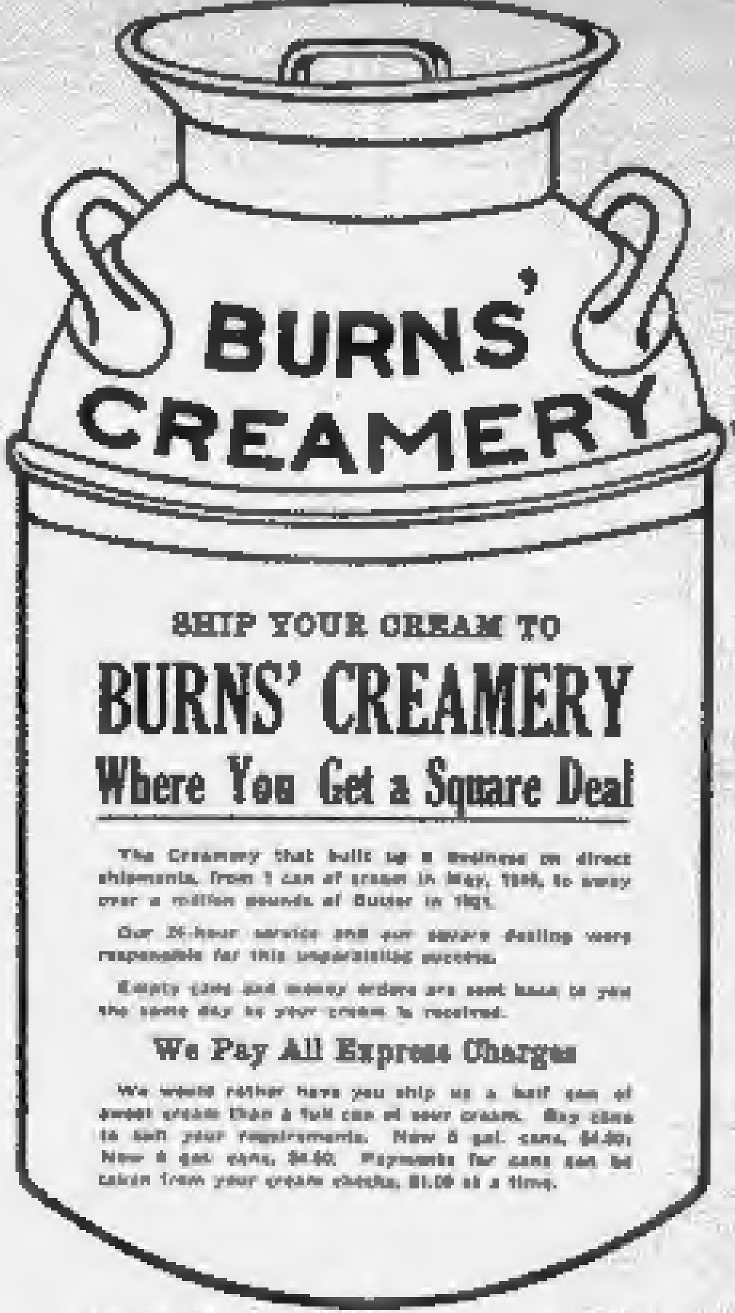

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHing. Smart's Quality line. Eggs, $3, $5, $10, $15 per setting. R. H. Smart, Moosomin, Sask. 5-6

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